

Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; gentle to moderate west winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 57. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.



SENATE BEGINS DISCUSSION OF LEAGUE TO-DAY

Lodge Proposes to Keep It Before the Body Until Disposed Of.

OPPONENTS CONFIDENT President's Tour in Behalf of Covenant Believed to Have Turned Tide.

BULLITT EXPOSE HURTS Secretary Lansing's Failure to Deny Assertions Regarded as a Verification.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Under the Senate's order of business the treaty of peace will come before that body to-morrow and, according to Senator Lodge (Mass.), will be kept under discussion with a little intermission as possible until a vote can be forced on it.

Its consideration in the Senate will be first in committee of the whole and the order will reverse that which was followed in the Foreign Relations Committee. As the treaty is made up of the League of Nations covenant is its opening section. The committee passed this over in taking up the treaty and plunged at once into the body of the peace provisions, returning later to the League Covenant.

The Senate, however, will take up the covenant at the beginning and in the early hours of its consideration will reach the amendment by Senator Johnson (Cal.), providing that the British Empire and its possessions shall not have a greater vote in the assembly of the League than that of the United States.

In recent days Senators have been taking a deep interest in the letters and telegrams that have come to them and to members of the House from places where the President has been speaking. There is no doubt in the minds of those opposed to the League that the President's trip has been a failure from the viewpoint of his effort to mobilize national opinion in support of his demand for ratification without amendments.

Senator McCormack (Ill.), who left here with Senators Johnson and Borah (Iowa) and spoke at the Chicago meeting to-day, said the people of the central States were especially impressed with the injustice of giving the British Empire six votes in the League Assembly to the United States. The response everywhere to the speaker's allusions to this arrangement made apparent that people were highly indignant about it.

"If the Senate fails to reject this wrong," said Senator McCormack, "it certainly will be an issue in the primaries and election next year. The people favor the most drastic reservations. They have no faith in Mr. Wilson's undertaking to keep them out of war again. They resent his want of argument and his resort to abuse. Senator Kenyon's speech was widely praised. The assertion that nations will open trade with Germany and reduce the cost of living is recognized as political bluff. The people understand that Mr. Wilson is responsible for the high cost of living because he repudiated the idea that the Government ought to help the people in normal conditions and spent months in Europe before he lifted his hand to maintain the economic burdens of the American people."

"What are you going to do about it, if you don't satisfy the League covenant?" asked "John Bull" who said "I will not object to our country standing if we object to Administration leaders are preparing to press throughout the debate. The treaty's opponents will reply with a matter will remain in the hands of the League is rejected. This legislation will be made in the simplest and most straightforward fashion with a view to removing all doubts and making it perfectly plain that there is no possibility of any other interpretation."

Col. House Silent on Bullitt Disclosures
By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Sept. 14.—Col. Edward M. House, who arrived in Paris this evening, refused to discuss the statement made by William C. Bullitt before the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate.

Col. House said he would be in Paris for only a short time for a conference with the American delegation. He will not sit with the Supreme Council.

MEXICANS GET \$6,000 RANSOM

American Mine Man Held by Bandits Until Money Is Paid.

PAY TRAIN IS ROBBED U. S. Consul at Chihuahua Sends Report of Outrage to State Department.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 14.—Six thousand dollars in gold was paid to Mexicans yesterday for the release of Dr. J. W. Smith, an American, and E. Monson, believed to be a subject of Sweden, who were taken from a train near Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua, yesterday morning, according to telegrams received from Chihuahua city to-night.

They are expected to reach that city to-night.

Monson, or Wunson, as one telegram spelled the name, was released by the Mexicans and permitted to return to Santa Eulalia, where he presented the demand for ransom. The money was delivered to him and he returned to procure the release of Dr. Smith.

Paul Steger, a Swiss citizen, superintendent of the Minerals and Metals Company properties near Santa Eulalia, and William Dwyer, a British subject, were also captured from the train yesterday, but were released after the payroll of the Buena Tierra Mine, of which Dwyer was foreman, had been seized by the bandits.

The train holdup took place yesterday morning at Robinson station, nine miles west of Chihuahua City and six miles west of the town of Santa Eulalia. The identity of the bandits has not been determined, although it is not believed here the band was a part of Villa's command.

Dr. Smith is physician for the Potomac Mine Company, a New York corporation. An official report of the capture and demand for the payment of a ransom for any emergency that might arise as an aftermath of the lynching last night of two Mexicans accused of the murder of Patrolman Jeff Evans early Saturday morning. Apparently the city is quiet, but hundreds of Mexicans visited the morgue to-day to view the bodies of the mob victims and later gathered in groups in various portions of the city.

Patrolman Jeff Evans was shot and killed when he attempted to arrest the Mexicans, who, it is alleged, had threatened to "shoot up" the negro residents of Pueblo.

Restriction Applies to Upper Part of Lower California.
CALIFORNIA, Sept. 14.—The northern district of Lower California was closed to further immigration by Japanese, Chinese and other Asiatics in an order issued to-day by Gov. Esteban Cantu.

The order is to be effective until the Mexican Federal Congress takes action on the question of immigration.

PROPOSES TERRITORY TO PAY DEBT TO U. S.
London Publisher Urges Disposal of Nation's Assets.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, Sept. 14.—Lord Rothemann, owner of the Daily Mirror and the Sunday Pictorial, brother of Lord Northcliffe, makes the following proposals:

"We are enormously in debt to the United States, but we also possess assets of extreme value which the United States Government might be willing to acquire in liquidation, wholly or in part, of our American liabilities. I suggest that we should endeavor to dispose of the Bermudas, the Bahamas and some of the West Indian Islands, but not Jamaica, Barbados or Trinidad, to the United States. We might even offer British Guiana and British Honduras. Such a concession would be entirely different from that of Heligoland, which was handed over to a nation alien in language, sentiment and national outlook to this country. It would be a blow to our pride, but when a man is near bankruptcy he sells his assets. Landowners and others in Great Britain are doing this. The nation, if it must get out of its colossal debt, should do so."

RADICALS LOOK UPON WILSON AS THEIR CHAMPION

Substantial Citizens of the Northwest Alarmed by Acclaim There.

HE IS WILDLY CHEERED Receives Delegation Which Asks for Overthrow of Gompers.

LEAGUE QUESTION MINOR Seattle More Interested in Solving Critical Problem of Labor Unrest.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
SEATTLE, Sept. 14.—Two facts stand out as the result of Woodrow Wilson's visit to the Northwest:

The mass of discontented are inclined to hail him as leader. The solid citizens with something at stake are seething with indignation over his encouragement of agitation.

The first of these statements is adequately proved by the amazing reception he got in this city yesterday. A mob engulfed him. It was a mob barely—just barely—restrained by the clubs of the police. It was an amiable mob, but one could perceive its sinister character. The thing was as palpable as a scream.

It was sinister because there was no mistaking the truth that a vast, dull, blind force was groping for a leader, and apparently finding one. The police had it in a gentle mood for the time being because it was hailing the man it perceived as leader, acclaiming him and surging after his motor car.

Not was there any mistaking the fact that the mob could have obliterated the police had it willed. It could have rolled over the policemen like a wave. This fact was recognized by the police, by the officers of the small military force present and by the secret service agents attached to the President.

Nowhere have the police taken such precautions. Nowhere have they been ready to strike first and question later—as they did several times in the parade of yesterday, smashing down several handgrip objects which essayed to throw doubt on the President's car.

Yet it is doubtful if the President himself was in special danger, except that he was in special danger of being mobbed by lunatics already present, for that matter, who were in the crowd. The title of this extraordinary mob which choked the streets until all thoroughfares, except the ones the President was moving through, were absolutely impassable. These hissing and surging men and women, who had supported the revolutionary outbreaks in this city; who are the backbone of the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviki movement in America. And it was in these crowds that the groping, the hopeful reaching out, for a leader was so perceptible.

Not a hostile glance was to be seen. Nothing but friendly scrutiny, a disposition to estimate for themselves the man who has been telling them he never will lift a finger to stop agitation. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that any of these people, unless he were an out and out lunatic, would have tried to harm the President. Their attitude and their shouts demonstrated, on the contrary, that they were welcoming him in Seattle. Their leader in the conflict against capital.

Citizens Are Indignant.
As for the second fact, that his speeches in this part of the country have been an open fire; that men here who have a stake in the State and city, something to lose in the case of mob rule, are indignant and incensed over the statements Mr. Wilson has seen fit to make in the last week, nothing is more surely and swiftly demonstrated. Within the last two hours the writer has heard Mr. Wilson denounced by men who have helped to make the State of Washington and the city of Seattle the fine communities they are—denounced in words that need not be repeated.

The heart of their bitterness is that they had been making progress against anarchy out here, following Mayor O'Hanlon's vigorous measures; had been keeping the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviki down and had been instituting something like a sane and sane-sounding order over the country, a propaganda for Americanism to meet the propaganda for internationalism and syndicalism. They were checking this anarchy, holding it level, at all events. Then along comes Mr. Wilson and—let them say it in their own words—"plays hell" with them. It was too significant to be disregarded.

Little Interest in League.
All of this has nothing to do with the League of Nations, though the statements are so objectionable to substantial men out here are employed by Mr. Wilson in support of his special cause. It has nothing to do with the League of Nations because not one man in ten in this section of the country is actually interested in the league idea, downright interested. The mob doesn't care a hang for it, except for a section here and there, and is willing to take it because it happens to be closer to what they want than anything else lying around. The substantial folk are much more interested, as a rule, in matters of immediate concern.

BOSTON'S GENERAL STRIKE IS OFF; GOVERNOR YIELDS TO POLICE; NO BIG STEEL STRIKE NEXT MONDAY

STEEL WALKOUT IS IN ABEYANCE Decision Will Not Be Made Until After Wilson's Labor Conference.

WILL NOT TIE UP BOSTON General Strike Off, Is Report as Gompers Goes to Washington.

There will be no countrywide strike of the steel workers of the United States beginning next Monday, the date which had been fixed for the start of a final fight with the United States Steel Corporation, which steadfastly has refused to deal with union labor through all the years of its history.

There will be no general strike called in Boston.

The foregoing statements THE SUN is able to make without reservation or qualification.

Samuel Gompers attended yesterday to the sad duty of the burial of his father. He would not be quoted on any subject, and indeed was difficult of access to newspaper men, but these important announcements came from a source so close to Mr. Gompers that their accuracy could not be doubted.

Mr. Gompers departed late last night for Washington. Just before he left a member of his party said:

"There will be something of an interesting nature in regard to the Boston police strike made public Monday. When the police had been ordered to begin September 22, notified the President that the situation had become too acute to admit of parley, and stated that the steel workers of western Pennsylvania were likely to get beyond control unless this means was resorted to for the settlement of their grievances."

The flat refusal of Justice Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, to meet a union committee seemed to be the chief cause of irritation of the union leaders. In their analysis of the situation to President Wilson they said that they had made repeated efforts to lay their troubles before Mr. Gary, but had found him adamant.

He then applied to Samuel Gompers for aid, and Mr. Gompers had obliged by addressing a personal letter in which he appealed to the justice to grant the workers a fair hearing.

The trouble in the steel industry has been brewing for four months. In the Boston Penitentiary district workers' meetings had been broken up and men discharged by the thousands simply because they were unionists. It was charged, and the police were invoked to arrest organizers. This chronicle of events was related to the President in a letter sent to him immediately after the leaders convened in Washington on September 8.

The exercise of brutality and thugdom on the part of the corporation has brought about a situation which has become difficult to restrain," the President was told.

At the close of the two day conference the leaders issued their statement calling the strike. They found it impossible, they said, to delay until the industrial conference previously called by the President for October 6 in Washington. They had exercised every persuasion with the workers, but they had failed.

The first statement of President Wilson appealing for time was not made public. His second request, addressed to Samuel Gompers, pleaded the presence of national affairs as the most insistent cause of a parley, and it is apparent that this was the ruling reason for the decision to accept his suggestion.

HOG ISLAND FOR SHIP TERMINAL

Will Be Abandoned by Government as Construction Plant.

OPTION IS GIVEN BY U. S. American International Corporation Is the Probable Purchaser.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Hog Island Shipyard, the greatest in the world, with forty steel ship ways, is to be abandoned as a ship construction plant. The yard probably will be sold by the Government to the American International Corporation and present plans call for its conversion into a great transatlantic terminal, like the Bush Terminal in New York.

The Hog Island plant, upon which millions have been spent, is not a shipbuilding plant in the strictest sense. It is purely a ship assembling plant. Nothing has been built there except fabricated ships, the material for which is finished at other plants and shipped to Hog Island for assembly.

This method of building was ideal to meet the needs of the war, but there is doubt among officials as to whether it will survive in peace time. They believed fabricated ships cannot be turned out successfully on the war time scale.

The American International Corporation, which built the Hog Island yard, has an option on the entire plant. It is regarded as ideally situated as a terminal and Philadelphia commercial and shipping interests are behind the plan for its conversion. This means that the ship ways, with their forest of masts along the Delaware River, would have to be torn out to make room for docks and ships. The yard embraces a tremendous waterfront, though plans must be built out into the Delaware to the sufficient depth for the largest vessels.

The Hog Island plant will finish its Government contracts in a year. It is expected that when the American flag is no probability of further contracts to keep the yard going on an efficient basis.

The fabricating plant of the Submarine Boat Company at Newark, N. J., would have to be torn out to make room for docks and ships. The yard embraces a tremendous waterfront, though plans must be built out into the Delaware to the sufficient depth for the largest vessels.

The Hog Island yard, largest in the world, at the time of its construction, covers 860 acres of land along the Delaware River.

At a time when the cry was "ships and not ships faster and in greater numbers than had ever before been attempted. The first ship was launched from the yard early in August, 1918, less than a year later.

In the intervening year the yard has been built up from the bare marsh lands. Twenty-five acres of covered buildings were constructed, seventy-two acres of open sheds and in greater numbers than had ever before been attempted. The first ship was launched from the yard early in August, 1918, less than a year later.

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Vets Among Recruits for Guards in Boston Strike

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—In preparation for any eventuality in the strike situation in Boston the State and National guards recruited briskly to-day. The State Guard will be increased by one regiment and all companies will be brought up to full authorized strength of 100 men. The National Guard, which has had only a paper organization since the return of the Twenty-sixth Division from France, is being reorganized with the view of meeting any crisis.

Armories throughout the State were open to accept recruits to-day and reported good results. Already groups of recruits in charge of non-commissioned officers have arrived from distant points to serve with the State Guard. Among them are many overseas veterans.

FIUME RAIDERS SCORED BY NITTI

Premier of Italy Denounces Foreboding Entry by Troops of d'Annunzio.

HE CHARGES SEDITION Tells Parliament Commander of Sixth Corps Failed to Obey Order to Intercept.

By the Associated Press.
ROME, Sept. 14.—Premier Nitti, in a statement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day regarding the Fiume raid, announced that the commander of the Sixth Army Corps has been ordered to intercept and disarm Gabriele d'Annunzio's troops, but that these troops refused to obey the commander's order.

The latest advice went to the effect that the situation arising from the coup was serious, and the Premier declared he was determined to act in a manner to avoid grave conflicts. He deplored what had happened, because for the first time, though for idealistic aims, had entered the Italian army.

The Epoca announces that Gen. Bonaglio, deputy chief of staff, has gone to Fiume armed with full powers. d'Annunzio, according to some reports, entered the city of Fiume at the head of 8,000 to 12,000 men.

It is the course of the report of the military authorities at Fiume, showing that d'Annunzio's troops had overcome all resistance and entered the city, that the Premier's order to disarm and return them to the armistice line was not carried out because, as Gen. Bonaglio reported to the Minister, "the desire to carry out the order had failed him."

News received Saturday at noon showed that d'Annunzio's troops, numbering 2,300, were still in Fiume, and that the post had announced that it intended to install himself in the Army Command Bureau. Parts of the Sixth Artillery Regiment and a cyclist company apparently were marching on Fiume Saturday, and Gen. Ferrari, commanding the supervision troops on the armistice line, was marching to stop them.

Signor Nitti expressed strong deprecation of what he termed the misguided deed of d'Annunzio, because, he said, it would propagate the belief abroad of the violent imperialist spirit of the Italian people and result in Italian aspirations in the Adriatic being met with strong opposition. "No worse service could be rendered to the cause we are defending and have defended," he said.

Signor Nitti said the Government had taken every measure to prevent such acts as had occurred at Fiume and said the responsibility for it would be investigated and an effort made to ascertain how news of the event reached outsiders before the Government was notified of it. The Premier stoutly denied that the Government tolerated such incidents as the occupation of Fiume, and characterized as "unethical" betraying the cause of the fatherland those who advocated protests and "mad acts" against France and the United States.

The Premier concluded his address with a strong appeal for the troops to return to their posts.

Grand Duke Michael SAFE WITH KOLCHAK Prepares to Take Role of Pretender to Throne, Report.

Peters, Sept. 14.—Grand Duke Michael Alexsandrovich, brother of the former Russian Emperor, who made his escape from Perm, where he was imprisoned by the Bolsheviki, has reached Admiral Kolchak's headquarters, according to Japanese. He is known to only a few of Kolchak's officers, the paper adds, and is preparing to act in the role of pretender to the Russian throne.

MINERS ENTER RAIL ALLIANCE

United Workers Plan Concerted Action on Wages With Big Brotherhoods.

FAVOR NATIONALIZATION Central Coal Field Contract Expires Nov. 1—Demands to Be Made Sept. 25.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—Joint action in wage demands is one of the purposes of the proposed alliance between the railroad brotherhoods and the united coal miners, officials of the United Mine Workers in convention here said to-day. The proposed team work is to extend throughout the whole breadth of economic relations, according to their plan.

When the committee of miners' officials to be appointed this week meets with a committee from the railroad brotherhoods October 1, probably in Cleveland, they will be instructed to work out a plan of cooperation on everything that both groups want.

At the same time the organizations in the two industries would retain complete autonomy of action and would rely upon help of the other party to the compact only when its help was greatly needed.

The fact that the railroads cannot run without coal and the coal miners cannot work without coal cars makes the proposed dual alliance most logical, leaders say.

The miners' wage demands to be presented to operators of the central competitive field September 25 will set November 1 as the date for termination of the present contract.

The action of the coal miners in committing themselves completely to the dual alliance and to a programme of nationalization was the most important event of the first five days of the convention, officials say.

The 2,000 delegates expect the convention to continue another week and a half. The convention will close the night before the Buffalo conference with operators, according to their present expectation.

KING ACTS TO OBTAIN JOBS FOR EX-SOLDIERS Employers Who Take Men May Use "Seal of Honor"

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Sept. 14.—A new plan for the absorption of the 100,000 still unemployed or disabled army, navy and air force men into the industrial ranks appears to-day in the shape of a royal proclamation in which the King, holding "a dear obligation upon all" to acknowledge the sacrifices of these men in securing a victorious peace, charges all employers of labor to bind themselves in high and solemn obligations to find employment for as many as possible.

The names of such employers shall be inscribed upon what shall be styled "The King's National Roll." The employer who has been so recognized will use on his correspondence an official device, a "seal of honor," indicating the share he has taken in the national obligation.

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Governor Wires to Labor Leader Boston Case Is Not Like Washington's.

CURTIS REMAINS FIRM Will Decide To-day When He Will Confer With Agents of Strikers.

FIREMEN VOTE ON STRIKE Priests Score Lawless From Pulpits—Business Men Back Officials.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
BOSTON, Sept. 14.—There will be no general strike on the part of organized labor in Boston to-day. This cheering news came to-night from authoritative sources close to the labor heads who have been handling the acute situation arising out of the strike of Boston policemen.

Despite this distinctly bright turn of affairs every one in Boston is mystified by the conflict of statements regarding the intentions of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Early to-night an announcement was made that Mr. Gompers already was on his way to a train in New York city that would land him in Boston early to-morrow morning. Instead, it was learned definitely at midnight that Mr. Gompers had left New York for Washington and that apparently he has no immediate intention of appearing here.

Frank McCarthy, New England representative of the federation, was in New York to-day and spent a good part of his time there in the company of Mr. Gompers, who was attending the funeral of his father, Sam Gompers. The reports that reached here were that Mr. McCarthy had prevailed upon the veteran head of the federation to come personally to Boston, and all of the labor officials here appeared to feel certain that the labor chief's coming would be followed by an attempt on Mr. Gompers's part to try his hand at reuniting the city and her striking police force.

It was said definitely by these men that Mr. Gompers would confer first with Michael J. O'Donnell, president of the Central Labor Union of Boston, and obtain the police side of the controversy. Then, it was stated, he would seek an interview with Gov. Coolidge and Police Commissioner Curtis.

Uncertainty in Situation.
Just what course will be followed now that Mr. Gompers is not coming appears to be uncertain, beyond the big outstanding fact that there will be no attempt at a general strike to-morrow. Word of this ultimatum from Mr. Gompers was received late to-night and at the same time word came from New York that Mr. McCarthy was leaving there, but unaccompanied by Mr. Gompers. Nevertheless it was taken for granted that Mr. Gompers's assertion that the general strike would not be called immediately would be upheld.

The Gompers declaration that there would be no general strike followed renewed assurances that neither Gov. Coolidge nor Police Commissioner Curtis has in any measure relented in their non-union police attitude.

Gov. Coolidge to-day sent Mr. Gompers an answer to his telegram asking that the police be reinstated and that their American Federation of Labor charter be accepted pending the labor and capital conference in Washington October 6.

The Governor's telegram declared that neither legally nor morally can the State of Massachusetts nor the city of Boston accede to Mr. Gompers's conditions of armistice.

Governor's Reply to Gompers.
The Governor's telegram to Mr. Gompers reads:

"Replying to your telegram, I have already refused to remove the Police Commissioner of Boston. I did not appoint him. He can assume no position which the courts would uphold except what the people have by the authority of their law vested in him. He speaks only with their voice."

"The right of the police of Boston to affiliate has always been questioned, never granted, is now prohibited. The suggestion of President Wilson as to Washington does not apply to Boston. There the police have remained on duty. Here the policemen's union left their duty, an action which President Wilson characterized as a crime against civilization."

"Your assertion that the Commissioner was wrong cannot justify the